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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1944.

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Table of Contents.

	<i>page</i>
Public Health Committee	4
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	4
Staff	5
Introductory Letter	6
Summary of Statistics	7
Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year	7
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1944	8
General Provision of Health Services in the Area :	
Nursing in the Home	10
Midwives	10
Laboratory Facilities	10
Hospitals	11
Ambulance Facilities	11
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	11
Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	12
Cleanliness	13
Government Evacuation Scheme	13
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area :	
Water Supply	13
Drainage and Sewerage	17
Rivers and Streams	17
Closet Accommodation	17
Public Cleansing	17
Other Sanitary Conditions	18
Private Street Works	18
Sanitary Inspection of the Area :	
House Inspection	18
Inspections and visits, etc.	19
Notices Served	20
Legal Proceedings	20
Sanitary Work carried out	21
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by	
Bye-laws or Regulations	23
Swimming Baths and Pools	23
Eradication of Bed Bugs	23
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	24
Housing :	
General observations as to housing conditions	26
Inspection of dwelling-houses	27
Remedy of defects without service of formal notices	27
Action under statutory powers	28
Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding	28

Inspection and Supervision of Food :

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	...	...	...	29
Meat and Other Foods	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	31
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	31

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases :

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) ...	...	...	32
Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1944	...		33
Small-pox	...	...	33
Scarlet Fever	...	...	33
Diphtheria	...	...	33
Enteric Fever	...	...	33
Pneumonia	...	...	33
Erysipelas ...	...	...	33
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	34
Dysentery ...	...	...	34
Measles ...	...	...	35
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	35
Chicken-pox, Mumps, German Measles	...	...	35
Influenza ...	...	...	35
Malaria ...	...	...	35
Food Poisoning	...	...	36
Tuberculosis	...	...	36
Scabies ...	...	...	36
Disinfecting and Cleansing Station	...	...	37

Maternity and Child Welfare :

Ante-natal and Post-natal supervision	...	...	37
Maternal Mortality	...	...	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	39
Maternity Accommodation	...	...	39
Premature Infants	...	...	40
Consultant Obstetrician	...	...	41
Emergency Unit	...	...	41
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children	...	...	41
Home Helps	...	...	41
Supply of Sheets	...	...	42
Notification of Births	...	...	42
Stillbirths	...	...	42
Infantile Mortality	...	...	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	42
The Pre-school Child	...	...	43
Nursery School, Nursery Classes, War-time Nursery, Deaths	...	...	43
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	...	...	43
Vitamins and Iron Preparations	...	...	43
Child Welfare Centres	...	...	44
The Work of the Health Visitors	...	...	44
Treatment	...	...	45

Miscellaneous :

Child Life Protection	...	...	46
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939	...	...	46
Boarded-Out Children	...	...	46
Examination of Employees	...	...	46
Cremation	...	...	46

BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

December, 1944.

Members :

Alderman D. F. Underwood (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor G. B. Smith, J.P., C.C.
Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
„ C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
Councillor G. A. Blanchflower.
„ H. E. Brockhurst, M.C.
„ F. C. Chambers.
„ C. E. Goode.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ W. J. Litchfield.
„ R. W. Tailby.
„ E. A. Timson.
„ A. E. Tutty.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

December, 1944.

Councillor Mrs. C. F. Lewin, (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor G. B. Smith, J.P., C.C.
Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
„ W. Martin.
Councillor H. E. Brockhurst, M.C.
„ W. Dyson.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ W. A. Swingler.
Miss F. M. Pollard, J.P. }
Mrs. E. E. Porter, C.C. } Co-opted members.
Mrs. E. Thompson }

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

Cecil B. Hogg, M.D., Ch.B. (Aberd.) D.P.H. (Lond.) (1)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

F. Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (1)

*C. F. Howes, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.(Lond.) M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.) (Temporary).

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

E. Harries-Jones, M.D., C.M. (Edin.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

*Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat :

N. E. Kendall, M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

*Orthopaedic Surgeon : F. Wilson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberd.).

*Consultant Obstetrician :

R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belf.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon : J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

F. W. Drury, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

V. A. Vickers, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Temporary to 16th Sept., 1944). (1) (3)

A. H. Cornhill, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

Miss G. Barrett (1) (5) (6)

Miss E. E. Bell (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss V. M. Burr (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss L. McCaffrey (1) (5) (6) (7)

Mrs. M. P. Loasby (1) (5) (6) (Temporary).

Miss H. Ryding (6) (7) (Temporary).

Acting Chief Clerk : Miss D. S. Spencer.

Clerks : Mrs. M. E. Linnell (Temporary).

R. Mole (Temporary to 23rd September, 1944).

A. J. Cavadino (Temporary from 11th May, 1944).

Miss M. J. Plowright (Temporary from 1st May, 1944).

Mrs. P. A. King (Temporary from 21st February, 1944 to 30th April, 1944).

On Active Service : H. F. O'Connor, A.R.S.I. (1) (3)

J. F. Burridge. L. S. Brace. R. Sindall.

* Part time.

(1) Exchequer Grants. (2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.

(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(5) General Hospital Trained Nurse.

(6) Certified Midwife.

(7) Health Visitor's Certificate.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

July, 1945.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1944.

It was hoped to have this work completed earlier but the information supplied by the Registrar-General on which the vital statistics are based did not come to hand until the 13th July.

The restrictions on the grounds of national security, previously imposed on the publication of population figures and references to extensions of water supply, sewerage work or other public utility undertakings, have now been removed, therefore these matters are now dealt with in the Report.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Acting Borough Surveyor and Engineer, for items of information regarding water and sewerage which are included in the text.

The tables on pages 7 and 8 show that the live birth rate has increased from 18.92 in 1943 to 20.44 per 1,000 total population while the still-birth rate is 0.65. The death rate is 13.57 compared to 11.6 for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate is 48.61 per 1,000 live births, which is slightly higher than that for the country as a whole. The maternal mortality rate is nil. Although the figures in the table which relate only to births and deaths in the fifth year of the war can be considered satisfactory there is evidence that rationing, queues, difficulties of transport, lack of holidays and war strain generally have had the effect of causing an increased amount of illness amongst older people during the year.

Again civil defence duties took up a considerable amount of the time of several members of the staff, nevertheless the Report shows that the public health work of the Borough has not been allowed to suffer.

I desire to thank the staff for their continued efficiency and assistance during a difficult year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CECIL B. HOGG,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population	35,210
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944) according to Rate Books	9,989
Rateable Value	£239,180
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£950

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.				TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Legitimate	...	...	...	649	345	304
Illegitimate	...	...	...	71	44	27
Totals				720	389	331

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 20.44

STILL BIRTHS.				TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Legitimate	...	...	...	22	11	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals				23	11	12

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 30.95

DEATHS.				TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
				478	228	250

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.57

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	48.61
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	44.68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	84.50

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	85
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	nil

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
			All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza		
	Live Births	Still Births									Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr
England and Wales ...	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	4.8	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	7.3	52
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000). ...	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	4.4	44
London ...	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.08	10.1	61
KETTERING ...	20.44	0.65	13.57	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.05	0.08	—	48.61

Abortion					Puerperal		Total	
with sepsis					infections		Others	
without sepsis								
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—								
per 1,000 Total Births ...								
The Maternal Mortality rates for Kettering are as follows :—								
per 1,000 live births :—								
" " total births :—								

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1944 is 35,210 and the vital statistics in the Report are based on that figure.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1944 as 720, of which 389 were males and 331 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 20.44 per 1,000 total population, compared with 18.92 in 1943 and 17.6 for England and Wales. Seventy-one births were illegitimate, 44 males and 27 females.

(b) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1944 was 23, of which 11 were males and 12 females. This gives a still-birth rate of 30.95 per 1,000 total births and 0.65 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 478, of which 228 were males and 250 were females. Twenty-seven residents died outside the area and 120 non-residents died within the area.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
All causes...	228	250	478
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	2
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	1	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	2	2
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	8	23
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3	6
8. Syphilitic diseases	4	1	5
9. Influenza	2	1	3
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and poli- encephalitis	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	1	—	1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m) uterus (f)	3	3	6
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	16	7	23
15. Cancer of breast	—	14	14
16. Cancer of all other sites	19	23	42
17. Diabetes	—	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	23	31	54
19. Heart disease	57	94	151
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	5	4	9
21. Bronchitis	4	10	14
22. Pneumonia	8	9	17
23. Other respiratory diseases	1	2	3
24. Ulcer of duodenum or stomach	3	1	4

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued*.

				MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	2	4	6
28.	Nephritis	...	...	8	5	13
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis			—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	5	3	8
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disease...	...	...	13	4	17
33.	Suicide	...	...	2	2	4
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	3	—	3
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	10	3	13
36.	All other causes	...	...	17	14	31
Deaths of infants under 1 year :						
	Total	...	...	24	11	35
	Legitimate	...	...	19	10	29
	Illegitimate	...	...	5	1	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.**—This work was carried out as in previous years mainly by the staff of the Kettering District Nursing Association. The number of patients attended by the District Nurses was 594 and the number of visits paid was 14,456.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association whereby District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years of age whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme was continued during the year. Two hundred and seventy-six visits were paid to 16 cases.

Midwives.—The Medical Officer of Health for Northamptonshire County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, gives the total number of midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year as 18 and of these the number employed by voluntary associations as 6. Seven thousand four hundred and fourteen visits were paid by midwives employed by the Kettering District Nursing Association to 412 cases.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :—

Sewage effluent (Chemical exam.)...	...	3
Water	...	3

The following specimens were sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratories at Leicester and Northampton :—

Swabs from throat and nose	...	...	619
Swabs from ear	...	...	15
Blood	...	...	17
Faeces	...	...	3986
Urine	...	...	44
Smear from eye	...	...	1
Spinal fluid	...	...	10
Sputum	...	...	8
Vaginal swabs	...	...	2
Smear from wound of leg	...	...	1

One hundred and ten samples of raw milk were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, for examination by the methylene blue reduction test, also 9 samples of pasteurised milk for the phosphatase test. The results of these tests are shown on page 29. All of the samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the plate count test.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Borough were detailed in the Report for 1938.

Ambulance Facilities.—These remain as set out in the Report for 1938. In addition, Civil Defence Ambulance personnel vehicles have been used on occasions when the St. John Ambulance Brigade staff has not been available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The arrangements for these were in the main the same as in 1943, except that slight alterations were made to meet the needs of evacuated persons.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.—Twenty-two clinic sessions were held at the Public Health Department. The figures below show the number of children treated.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Total number of children who completed the full course of diphtheria immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1944 :—

Under 5 years.		Over 5 years and under 15 years.	
K.	E.	K.	E.
519	80	99	11
599		110	
Estimated % of child population immunised at 31st December, 1944.		63.5	
		74.8	

K.=Kettering children. E.=Evacuated children.

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.—Twenty-five Surgeon's Clinics and 23 After-care Clinics were held.

The following table shows the number of cases on the books and the attendances :—

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.

	Attendances					
	Cases on Books		Orthopaedic Clinic		After-care Clinic	
	Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons	Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons	Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons
School children from the Borough ...	335	48	563	79	251	52
Children under school age from the Borough	168	3	281	5	90	5
Adults from the Borough ...	71	—	149	—	16	—
Adults and children from outside the Borough						
		236		469		114

The number of cases and the attendances at the Treatment Clinic are given below :—

	Number of Cases		Attendances	
	Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons	Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons
School children from the Borough	961	54
Children under school age from the Borough	135	—
Adults from the Borough	256	5
Adults and children from outside the Borough...		
				534

CLEANLINESS.

The steps taken to combat infestation were set out in the Report of last year. These measures have been continued during 1944. Information regarding the numbers of cases of verminous conditions in school children is given in the Annual Report upon the School Medical Service.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

On the 1st January, 1944 there were 800 evacuated persons, mostly school children, living in Kettering, while on the 1st January, 1945 the figure was 2,053. The average monthly number of new arrivals was 435 and of persons who returned home 323. The months in which the largest numbers of persons were received in the town were July 2,840, August 720, September 325, while the months in which the largest numbers of persons returned home were August 574, September 997, October 609.

During the year 1,007 beds, 118 mattresses and 4,108 blankets were loaned to householders for the use of billeted persons and 593 medical cards were issued for children unaccompanied by their parents to obtain medical treatment from private medical practitioners. An allowance of 5/- per week for 57 weeks was paid to foster parents in respect of 31 sick children whose care caused increased expense in the house.

At the Elm Bank Hostel for boys and the Park View Hostel for girls was carried on throughout the year the useful work of housing, training and treating children who suffered from conditions making them unsuitable for billets.

The Queensberry Road Hostel continued in use as a "buffer" hostel for the accommodation of normal children during short periods when billets were not available, e.g., holiday or illness of foster parents.

Information regarding the accommodation provided for the confinements of 21 expectant mothers and the attendance of evacuated women and children under school age at the various maternity and child welfare clinics is given in the section of the Report dealing with maternity and child welfare work.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—Although on several occasions it has been necessary for the Council to issue warnings to the public requesting economy in the use of water, the year 1944 is the first time since 1934 and the early part of 1935 in which it has been impossible to maintain a constant supply. Due to the small quantity in storage during the early part of the year it became essential to conserve water by the systematic cutting off of supply each night. This commenced on the 1st March and was carried on almost continuously until the 29th November, the supply being cut off for periods ranging from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. and from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The reservoirs at Thorpe Malsor and Cransley commenced the year approximately one-third full and, due to the spring rainfall being consistently below the average, the quantity stored rose only to a maximum of one-half the reservoir capacity. The water stored commenced to fall in April and continued to do so until late October, when only one-sixth of the storage capacity was occupied. In October the water levels commenced to rise and continued to do so until at the close of the year when the reservoirs were three-quarters full.

The total rainfall at Cransley for the year 1944 was 22.84 inches as against an average of 24.89 inches for the last 80 years.

A constant supply has been received throughout the year from the Eye Brook Impounding Reservoir of the Corby (Northants.) and District Water Company via the recently installed asbestos cement main and the Wellingborough Urban District Council main in Stamford Road. Arrangements were made during the year for the temporary increase of this supply (which is treated by the Company at their Corby Works) to a maximum of 300,000 gallons per day.

The pressure filters, slow sand filters and chlorination plant at Cransley Reservoir continue to give excellent results as does the small plant at Thorpe Malsor Reservoir dealing with the supply to Thorpe Malsor village. The gravity type chloronome installed to deal with the water from the Clover Hill Well has also continued to give very satisfactory results.

Samples of water from each of the sources of supply, from the mixed water, and from the town's mains have been submitted monthly to the Analysts during the past year and excellent chemical and bacteriological reports have been received.

No extensions of mains have been carried out during the year.

The consumption of water in 1944 amounted to 345,000,000 gallons as compared with 386,000,000 gallons in 1943 and 328,000,000 gallons in 1938. Although there was an increase in consumption in the middle of the year as a result of the arrival of further evacuated persons from London, the reduction in total consumption for the year 1944 was, of course, due to the period during which night supplies were cut off.

Taking into account the increased population, together with the intended housing programme, it is essential that full preparations be made by the Corporation so that additional water sources shall be available at the earliest possible date.

Typical reports of water from the Cransley Reservoir water, before and after treatment, from the Clover Hill well, from the Corby supply and from the outlet of the Clover Hill Reservoir into the town's mains are given in the following table.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000 ...	19.12.44 Inlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	19.12.44. Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Cransley)	19.12.44. Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	19.12.44. Well, Clover Hill	19.12.44. Outlet of Reservoir, Clover Hill
Appearance... ..	Very faintly opalescent with a very slight deposit of mineral and organic debris. Few live crustaceae present. Turbidity : Less than 5 p.p.m. Silica Scale.	Bright, with a very few particles of mineral debris. Turbidity : Less than 5 p.p.m. Silica Scale.	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Slight yellow-brown-hazel 15.	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	Nil	Nil	Faint chlorinous	Faint chlorinous	Nil
Reaction pH ...	Faint alkaline 8.0	Neutral 7.6	7.3	6.9	7.5
Free Carbonic Acid	Trace	0.6	0.9	6.5	0.7
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ...	550	540	500	950	540
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ...	37.0	36.0	33.5	63.0	36.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.6	2.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	16.5	16.0	13.5	36.0	15.5
Hardness : Temporary ...	14.5	14.0	11.5	34.0	13.5
Permanent ...	15.0	15.5	15.5	25.0	16.0
Total	29.5	29.5	27.0	59.0	29.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.72	0.44
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	Less than 0.001	Approx. 0.001	Less than 0.001	Absent	Approx. 0.001
Free Ammonia ...	0.0016	0.0040	0.010	0.000	0.0048
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016	0.0096	0.019	0.000	0.0092
Albuminoid Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.220	0.155	0.250	0.020	0.180
Metals	Iron 0.005 Other metals absent.	Iron 0.003 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.003. Other metals absent.	Absent	Iron : Less than 0.003. Other metals absent.
	Free chlorine absent.	Free chlorine absent.	Free chlorine reaction 0.2 p.p.m.	Free chlorine reaction 0.06 p.p.m.	Free chlorine absent.

WATER TESTS—*continued*.

Bacteriological Results					
Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or m.l. in					
1 day at 37°C. ...	38	1	3	—	1
2 days at 37°C. ...	60	8	12	2	3
3 days at 20°C. ...	1,400	23	8	2	20
Presumptive Coliform Reaction					
Present	1 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent	0.1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bact. Coli, type 1					
Present	1 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent	0.1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Cl. Welchii Reaction					
Present	100 c.c.	—	100 c.c.	—	—
Absent	10 c.c.	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Remarks	A	B	C	D	E

A.—This sample has faint opalescence and deposit, containing normal low forms of life, but is not unduly turbid. The water is practically neutral in reaction, hard in character, although not to an abnormal degree, contains no excess of saline or mineral constituents in solution, and no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. It shows organic and bacterial impurity although not to an excessive degree for this water. Efficiently applied and carefully controlled treatment is necessary to render the water wholesome and suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

B.—This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and contains no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character, although not to an abnormal degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. The water is considered pure and wholesome and suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

C.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and contains no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character, although not to an excessive degree and contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

The water is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity and is considered wholesome and suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

D.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance and contains no metals. The water is neutral in reaction, has the customary excessive hardness, but no excess of salinity.

It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity and is considered pure and wholesome and suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

E.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and contains no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character, although not to an abnormal degree and contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

Since 1919, 895 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

It is estimated that 95.5% of the dwelling houses and of the population in the Borough are supplied by water from the town's mains directly to the houses. Some 2% are supplied by water from the town's mains by means of standpipes in yards and .5% have taps over sinks in outbuildings ; the remaining 2% obtain their water from private wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Corporation's New Sewage Disposal Works at Finedon have given satisfaction throughout the year and opportunity has been taken to relieve the load at the Old Sewage Disposal Works to the largest possible extent. It is very desirable that the complete scheme as originally proposed for the New Works be carried out in the near future.

No new foul water or surface water sewers have been completed during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—The rivers and streams generally have been carefully watched. Special attention has been given to the River Ise and the West Brook in order to minimise pollution from the Old Sewage Disposal Works, Pytchley Road. The River Ise has been regularly inspected below the outfalls of private sewage disposal plants and the West Brook has been watched with a view to possible pollution near the northern boundary of the Borough.

Closet Accommodation.—There is a considerable number of properties in the Barton Seagrave and Windmill Avenue areas which cannot be connected to public sewers until the new main outfall sewer is completed in the Ise Valley. These properties have been provided with septic tanks arranged in such a manner that they can be connected to the future sewers. It is desirable that this main outfall sewer, together with a complete sewerage scheme for the Barton Seagrave area, should be available at the earliest possible date in order that the septic tanks may be eliminated.

Public Cleansing.—The vehicles employed on this work continue to give good service and the methods employed are satisfactory.

Attention has been paid to the question of salvage, particularly waste paper, metals, rags, bones and kitchen waste. The use of salvage trailers has continued satisfactorily.

Care has again been taken to ensure that the normal requirements of controlled tipping are complied with and special screens have been provided at the tip face to prevent the distribution of wind-blown debris.

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.—Attention has been paid throughout the year to the sanitary condition of air raid shelters open to the public ; considerable damage to and fouling of shelters occurred.

Special arrangements were made during the year for a continuous supply of water to be available at a public convenience in the central area of the Borough. This was necessary due to cutting off the water supply in the evening as previously mentioned.

Private Street Works.—No private street works were carried out during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the sixth year of war it is considered that, notwithstanding the many prevailing difficulties, the sanitary conditions of the Borough have been well maintained.

The dysentery outbreak, which originated in 1943, caused an immense amount of work until its subsidence in the early autumn of 1944. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine visits were made to infected premises and 3,723 specimens of faeces were collected from infected or suspected persons and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The return of certain building personnel to the town during the early period of 1944 following the completion of contracts allied to the prosecution of the war gave rise to the expectation that the Public Health Department would be able to speed up the execution of housing repairs, despite difficulties of materials. This expectation was short-lived as the bombardment of Southern England by V-1s and V-2s created so much damage that all available building labour was transferred to that part of the country. It was fully appreciated that the needs of Southern England required all possible help from the more fortunately situated districts.

One thousand and five defects or nuisances were remedied during the period under review. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 166 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 112 premises.

Following non-compliance with these notices 16 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned.

Three hundred and forty complaints were received.

House Inspection.—During the year 502 houses were inspected for the following reasons :—

Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	3
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	6
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	20
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	101
In respect of complaints	...	...	...	...	232
Coming under observation	...	...	...	...	86
At request of builders	...	...	...	...	13
At request of owners	...	...	...	...	17
At request of others	...	...	...	...	18
Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	...	...	8

One thousand one hundred and fifty-three secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc.

Infectious Diseases :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	68
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small pox contact	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	137
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	2422
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	96
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	39
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	188
Articles of bedding, etc. disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	22290
Articles of bedding, etc. destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	179

Baths given for Scabies :

(a) to Kettering school children	...	...	...	513
(b) to other Kettering persons	...	...	...	774
(c) to evacuated school children	...	...	...	333
(d) to other evacuated persons	...	...	...	83
(e) contact baths given to Kettering school children	...	...	...	75
(f) contact baths given to other Kettering persons	...	...	...	193
(g) contact baths given to evacuated school children	...	...	...	50
(h) contact baths given to other evacuated persons	...	...	...	21
Complaints investigated (all causes)	...	...	...	340
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	25
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	17
Milkshops and cowsheds	...	...	...	112
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	22

Food premises :

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	492
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	59
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	31
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	48
Food shops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	269
Secondary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1153
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	429
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	...	...	619
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	974

Smoke test was applied to drains of 8 houses and defects were revealed at 7 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 8 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 3 occasions.

Notices Served :—

(a) Statutory :—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 66(2), Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of premises in respect of which notices were served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served under the Scabies Order, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	14

(b) Preliminary :—

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisance were served in respect of 166 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 112 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 16.

Legal Proceedings.—Prosecutions were instituted against persons for failure to present themselves for examination under the Scabies Order, 1941, with the following results :

4 persons were each fined 10/-.

2 persons with 4 children—cases adjourned at first hearing and proceedings withdrawn at second hearing owing to the defendants having submitted themselves and their children for examination.

A prosecution was also instituted against a person under Section 59 of the Housing Act, 1936 for permitting overcrowding. This case was dismissed on the payment of costs 4/-, the defendant having abated the overcrowding on the commencement of legal proceedings.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

New sewer connections	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public sewer manholes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	3
Septic tanks repaired or emptied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cast-iron covers and frames to inspection chambers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional water taps provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Additional W.C.s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	14
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Glazed gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	32
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	106
Rainwater gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Houses provided with sinks	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	...	...	6
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	92
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	28
Walls repaired (internally)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Walls repaired (externally)	...	...	...	...	...	46
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	40
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	10
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cases of overcrowding relieved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses etc. disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	25
Handrails provided and staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5

New sashcords fixed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	86
Total	...	...	...	...	...	968

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises.

Sanitary Accommodation :—

(a) Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	14

C. Hotels, Restaurants, Kitchen and Confectionery Premises.

Limewashing or general cleansing carried out	1
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D. Cowsheds and Dairies.

Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	4
Other improvements carried out	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8

E. Bakehouses.

General cleansing carried out	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other improvements carried out	1
Total	3

F. Food Premises.

Improvements carried out	1
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G. Common Lodging Houses.

Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

H. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which owners' name and address inserted in Rent Book	2
Houses at which name and address of Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses at which "permitted number" inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances re animal premises abated	4
Nuisances from movable Dwellings abated	1
Total	13

Grand Total	1009
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Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—Eighteen visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district. The usual half-yearly limewashing of the premises was duly carried out.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1944.

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which gives power to local authorities to control the use of movable dwellings does not operate in this district owing to Section 38 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, being in force.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Covered Swimming Bath was closed throughout the year on account of its being required for air raid precautions work but on the release of the hall from that service restoration was carried out during December in order that swimming could be recommenced as from 1st January, 1945.

The Open Air Bath has been in use throughout the year and again proved very popular during the summer months.

The rapid pressure filtration plant continues to give excellent results.

The number of persons who used the Slipper Baths in 1944 was 35,414 as compared with 7,433 in 1938.

Number of persons using the slipper baths (exclusive of those using the vapour and combined vapour and slipper baths) ...	35,414
Number of persons using the Open Air Swimming Bath	30,968
Number of season ticket holders for the Open Air Swimming Bath	267

Wicksteed Park Lake has again been used for outdoor bathing and as mentioned earlier in the Report, efforts have been made to minimise any pollution of the River Isle which feeds this lake.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :—

Council houses found to be infested	3
Other houses found to be infested	17
Firewatchers' accommodation found to be infested ...	2
Total	22

Council houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	5
Other houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	16
Firewatchers' accommodation disinfested			...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	23

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed with regard to bug-infested houses and prospective tenants of Council houses.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.—During the year full attention was given to the administration of the above Act and Order. The Sanitary Inspectors made 272 primary visits to suspected or infested premises.

A full time Rat-catcher commenced duty on the 17th January, 1944. This appointment has been amply justified and successful results have been achieved. On commencing duty the Rat-catcher paid special attention to the 'Reservoir' type of infestations which existed at the Council's London Road Refuse Tip and buildings and at the Northfield Depot. These areas were considered free from infestation early in the year and subsequent infestations have been of a minor nature and were rapidly and easily dealt with.

The services of the Rat-catcher are available to occupiers of infested premises upon payment of the Council's charge of 2/6 per hour or part thereof with a minimum of 5/- plus the cost of baits and poison ; during the year 113 applications for the Rat-catcher's services were made by occupiers of infested premises.

On the 18th May, 1944 a direction under the Infestation Order, 1943 was issued by the Minister of Food requiring the Council to proceed forthwith to such action as might be necessary to remedy the infestation of land within the Borough.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during the year :—

Number of visits by Rat-catcher to affected premises	...	1,031
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned)	...	1,620
Number of mice destroyed (excluding those poisoned)		41
Number of occasions traps used	...	512
Number of occasions poison gas used	...	4
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used	...	35
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.)	...	1,161
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.)	...	977
Number of rats found poisoned	...	121

In one instance, a length of public sewer, receiving the drainage of 12 houses, was found to be defective and the cause of rat infestation in adjoining property. The defective length of the public sewer between the Council's sewer and the intercepting chamber was subsequently relaid and no further signs of infestation have been noted. In another case the cause of infestation was due to an unsealed disused drain which was subsequently properly sealed off.

Early in October the systematic treatment of the sewers of the Borough was commenced. Owing to the labour shortage it was not possible to carry out this work in one large operation, but it is being done by stages commencing with the central area of the Borough.

The first treatment of the sewers consisted of the laying of 6 ozs. of soaked sausage rusk for 4 successive days in each manhole of the section being dealt with and on the fifth day 12 ozs. of poison bait consisting of soaked sausage rusk with 5% zinc phosphide.

The second treatment of the sewers was commenced approximately 4 weeks after the first treatment and consisted of the laying of 8 ozs. of soaked stale bread in each manhole of the section being dealt with for 4 successive days, followed on the fifth day by 16 ozs. of poison bait made of soaked stale bread with 20% barium carbonate laid in those manholes showing persistent takes. If during the first 2 days of the second treatment the bait of a manhole showed no evidence of having been disturbed no further action was taken.

The results of each pre-bait and poison treatment are recorded.

The staff engaged on this work consist of the Rat-catcher and two members of the Borough Surveyor's staff.

During the sewer treatment defects (e.g., defective benching, brickwork, etc.) were found in 16 sewer manholes and forthwith remedied before the second treatment was commenced.

The following table shows the results so far obtained :

SEWER TREATMENT.

Sections	First Treatment I to VI (inclusive)			Second Treatment I to IV (inclusive)		
Number of manholes	290	...	...	189
Number not baited	—	3
Average pre-bait takes						
Complete	126	...	...	9
Good	29	...	...	12
Slight	26	...	...	7
Total takes	182	...	...	28
No take	108	...	...	158
Poison takes						
Complete	29	...	...	3
Good	56	...	...	10
Slight	70	...	...	9
Total takes	155	...	...	22
No take	135	...	...	6
Number of bodies found	37	...	...	—
Number of trays fixed and used	—	—
Estimated kill	2461	...	...	315

Total estimated kill—2,476 rats.

BAIT BASE AND POISON USED.

First treatment—Soaked sausage rusk and 5% zinc phosphide.
Second treatment—Soaked stale bread and 20% barium carbonate.

HOUSING.

The housing situation is reaching a very acute stage as the number of applications for Council houses continues to increase and is now approximately 2,000.

This demand for housing accommodation, allied to the necessity of dealing with certain dwelling houses which have defects and are now, as the result of war conditions, deteriorating very rapidly, is producing a problem which needs to be dealt with in a most vigorous and speedy manner. The re-establishment of family life in the fullest sense must be the immediate aim and accordingly necessitates the provision of both temporary and permanent dwellings with the least possible delay. These dwellings should be provided with amenities in addition to basic essentials.

On the 1st January, 1944 there were 8 overcrowded dwellings on the register and 8 new cases were found. Two cases of overcrowding involving 37 persons were relieved during the year.

On the 31st December, 1944 there were 14 overcrowded dwellings on the register.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 6,904 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,566 houses. Live births which are notified are added to the appropriate Form B with a view to controlling as far as practicable any overcrowding due to additions to families and to the growing-up of children.

In December, 1930 a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 242 houses was reached. It was also estimated that 500 houses would be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930.

The position on the 31st December, 1944, regarding the above 242 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Acts was as follows :—

Houses rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	24
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses occupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	...	...	...	...	...	147
Houses unoccupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	...	...	...	...	...	19
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses awaiting consideration	...	...	...	...	...	33
						242

Persons displaced during the years 1928—1930	...	...	78
1931—1943	...	...	666
Persons displaced during the year 1944			
To Council houses	...	...	Nil
To other premises	...	...	Nil
			<hr/> 744 <hr/>

Number of houses rendered fit under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and Part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

As a result of formal action	...	...	137
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	...	...	625
			<hr/> 762 <hr/>

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :—

(a) 1. By Local Authority	...	...	Nil
2. By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts by the Local Authority. (Included in (a))			
1. For purposes of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	468
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	468
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	249

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	246
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	12

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil
Demolished in clearance areas	...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	14
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	29
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	139
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	8
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	2
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	37
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

One hundred and twelve visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops were made during the year. As a result of these 8 matters received attention.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of dairymen licensed to bottle tuberculin-tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk							3
Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk						...	2
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Nine samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the phosphatase test and the results indicated that the milk had been satisfactorily pasteurised in all cases.

All of the above 9 samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the plate count test giving an average count of 11,933 bacteria per millilitre.

One hundred and ten samples of raw milk were submitted for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results :—

76 samples were satisfactory.					
5	„	decolourised	before	5 hours.	
—	„	„	„	4½	„
9	„	„	„	4	„
3	„	„	„	3½	„
4	„	„	„	3	„
4	„	„	„	2½	„
3	„	„	„	2	„
3	„	„	„	1½	„
3	„	„	„	1 hour	

The above table shows that 69% of the samples of raw milk attained the standard for accredited milk as compared with 59% in 1943 and 67.2% in 1942, thus indicating that the deterioration of the methods of milk production during the past two years has in spite of wartime difficulties, been arrested.

Meat and Other Foods.—Centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued at the only licensed slaughterhouse which remains in use : 492 visits were made and 20,572 animals were inspected.

Fifty-nine visits were made to meat shops, stalls and vehicles and 48 visits to the Cattle and General Markets.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3221	443	870	15536	502
Number inspected	3221	443	870	15536	502
Total number inspected ...	3221	443	870	15536	502
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	7	2	35	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	483	76	4	122	27
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	15.4%	18.7%	0.69%	1.01%	7.6%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	14	2	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	392	180	5	—	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.5%	43.8%	.80%	—	6.8%

Thirty-two slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contra-vention of this Act was found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector fo the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1894—1935. In ad-dition to his powers under the aforementioned Acts he can, under

the provisions of Sections 138 and 139 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, cause any animal suspected by him to be affected with tubercular disease or any old, emaciated or diseased animal which in his opinion is unfit for human food to be removed from the Cattle Market.

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food 51 tons, 5.cwt., and 3½lbs. of food material. Two hundred and ninety-four certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation.

Bakehouses.—Seventeen visits were made to bakehouses ; as a result of these visits 2 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Thirty-one visits were made to these premises. No complaints were received during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1944.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :—

Disease.	All Ages 1943	All Ages 1944	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox ...	nil.	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	123	67	—	—	4	1	11	33	12	2	3	1	—	—	50	—
Diphtheria ...	6	12	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5	2	—	—	12	2
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	nil.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia ...	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	—	17
Erysipelas ...	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	2	5	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	nil.	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Dysentery ...	6	92	—	4	4	7	7	32	16	6	9	5	2	—	15	—
Measles ...	653	6	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Whooping Cough ...	49	147	18	17	27	24	24	34	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
Malaria ...	nil.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	nil.	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	855	356	22	24	36	32	46	103	32	10	27	13	7	4	98	22

Nine cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of diphtheria, 15 cases of Sonne dysentery, 1 case of measles and 8 cases of whooping cough were evacuated children.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1944.

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	67	8	13	9	5	14	6	12
Diphtheria	12	—	1	—	2	6	2	1
Paratyphoid Fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia	8	1	—	—	2	1	1	3
Erysipelas	11	—	1	2	2	3	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	92	5	8	9	14	33	3	20
Measles	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	147	13	7	12	41	35	24	15
Malaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	356	32	35	33	66	97	40	53

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—Sixty-seven cases were notified, a decrease of 56 compared with the figure for the previous year. Fifty or 75% were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—Although 22 cases were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital only 12 cases were notified by medical practitioners. Of the hospital cases 8 were clinical cases of diphtheria, 8 were carriers of diphtheria bacilli and in 6 the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed ; 1 case died and of the 3 cases which had received prophylactic injections, 1 about 15 years previously, 2 were very mild clinical cases and 1 was a carrier. Two deaths occurred in cases which were not admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; 1 of these cases was not a resident in the Borough.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of paratyphoid fever occurred ; they were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and recovered. Despite extensive investigations no vehicle of infection was found.

Pneumonia.—Eight cases were notified compared with 2 in 1943, 17 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 11.

Erysipelas.—Eleven cases were notified, 1 fewer than in 1943. Eight cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. No deaths took place.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Three cases were notified. Of 5 patients sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital as cases of this disease 2 died, 1 recovered and in 2 the diagnosis was not confirmed. Another case of the disease died at home. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis as 2.

Dysentery.—An outbreak of Sonne dysentery first came to notice on the 17th September, 1943. From then till the end of 1944, 314 cases were dealt with ; of these only 96 were notified by medical practitioners.

Immediately a case came to the notice of the Public Health Department a visit was paid by a sanitary inspector who investigated the home conditions, gave instructions regarding cleanliness, protection of food utensils, hand-washing before meals and after defaecation and arranged for specimens of faeces from the case and from each of the home contacts to be sent to the bacteriological laboratory. Arrangements were made for copies of the reports on the specimens to be sent to the private doctor ; this practice was continued with subsequent specimens so that he had full bacteriological knowledge regarding the household.

All children and staff in the same nursery school or nursery class as a proved case were regarded as contacts necessitating the examination of specimens of faeces unless, as occurred in some instances, there was no doubt that the child had been infected at home where other members of the family were suffering from dysentery. Where close contact between one family having dysentery and another family was found, specimens of faeces from all the members of the second family were examined.

No school, nursery or hostel had an unduly large proportion of cases. A close watch was kept on the number of cases occurring amongst children attending these institutions and immediately any suspicious increase took place in any class or section, specimens of faeces from every individual in it were obtained for examination. One class in an infant school, 1 nursery class, 1 nursery school and 1 hostel were dealt with in this way and carriers were found on each occasion. It is probable that some children were infected at schools and nurseries by others having the disease but it is certain that many of the cases acquired it elsewhere.

Seventy persons of 15 years and over were affected ; of these 56 were males and 14 were females. Eight adults suffering from Sonne dysentery and 4 contacts engaged in occupations entailing food handling were kept off work for varying periods ; 2 of these contacts were employed at school feeding centres.

Hot weather and flies had little to do with the spread of the infection as cases occurred first in September, 1943 and continued to appear throughout the winter and spring months till the middle of June, 1944, after which they declined quickly. Cases occurred on the round of every milk purveyor in the town, whether selling tuberculin-tested, pasteurised, accredited or ordinary milk, in almost the same proportion as the amount of milk retailed by each of the total quantity consumed in the town.

After consideration of all the circumstances the opinion was formed that the spread of the disease was due to the contamination of food and utensils by infected fingers. The chances of infection by this means were increased by the crowded housing conditions due to the war and were added to by the presence of a large number of evacuated persons, mostly school children, in the town. When cases occurred in cleanly households the disease did not usually spread to other members, while in dirty houses once one of the inhabitants became infected the others quickly acquired the disease ; probably the clean families made use of the advice given to them by the sanitary inspectors while the dirty families did not.

One hundred and eighty-eight suspected cases were proved bacteriologically to have the disease, 124 contacts were found to be excreting Sonne bacilli, 955 specimens of faeces from 371 other contacts were examined with negative results ; in all a total of 3,723 specimens were dealt with.

Eleven cases of Flexner dysentery came to notice during the year. Nine cases occurred in 1 family. Only 1 case was notified by a medical practitioner. In connection with these cases 104 specimens of faeces were examined bacteriologically.

Fifteen cases of the Sonne type and 1 of the Flexner type were admitted to the Kettering Infectious Diseases Hospital ; 13 of these cases were evacuated children.

Measles.—Six cases were notified as against 653 in 1943. Four cases were admitted to the Kettering Infectious Diseases Hospital and were discharged cured.

Whooping Cough.—One hundred and forty-seven cases were notified. Three complicated cases were admitted to the Kettering Infectious Diseases Hospital and of these 1 complicated by convulsions died.

Chicken-pox, Mumps and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable. Thus accurate information of their incidence is difficult to obtain. The records of the School Medical Department show that amongst school children the following cases occurred :—

				Kettering Children	Evacuated Children
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	45	—
Mumps	...	...	...	13	3
German Measles	...	...	...	2	—

Influenza.—A number of cases occurred during the first quarter of the year. 3 deaths were attributed to this disease.

Malaria.—One case was notified ; later it was found that the patient had most probably contracted the disease abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Two cases were notified ; owing to the nature of the illness not being at first apparent some time elapsed before the notifications were sent to the Medical Officer of Health, thus it was not possible to find the article of food responsible.

Tuberculosis.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Forty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1944. In 1943 the figures were 55 and 4 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as : pulmonary 23, non-pulmonary 6. These figures differ from the locally compiled ones which are shown in the following table. In 1943 the figures were 22 and 7 respectively.

New cases and Mortality during 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
5 to 10 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
10 to 15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	3	5	2	—	—	1	—	—
20 to 25 ...	3	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 35 ...	3	8	—	1	3	3	—	—
35 to 45 ...	4	1	1	3	2	—	—	—
45 to 55 ...	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55 to 65 ...	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
65 & over ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals ...	20	22	6	4	14	8	3	1

Form I.	(Patients admitted to Sanatoria)	...	...	...	34
Form II.	(Patients discharged from Sanatoria)	...	...	...	24

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies increased from 687 in 1943 to 814. These patients were dealt with at the Disinfecting Station where they were given 1,702 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. They included 252 Kettering school children who were given 513 baths, 139 evacuated school

children who were given 333 baths, 382 other Kettering persons who were given 774 baths and 41 other evacuated persons who were given 82 baths. In addition 337 contacts were given preventive treatment. Use was made of the Scabies Order, 1941 to persuade contacts to attend for examination either at the Public Health Department or by their private medical attendant. It was necessary to serve 18 notices under the Order. In 4 instances Court proceedings were taken, resulting in convictions and the imposition of fines of 10/- in each case. In another instance in which a family of 6 persons was concerned the cases were adjourned at the first hearing and later proceedings were withdrawn owing to the defendants having submitted themselves and their children to examination.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 814 cases of scabies and 337 contacts mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. Twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air, a decrease of 483 on the figures for 1943. One hundred and seventy-eight articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

One hundred and sixty-five rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	62
Diphtheria	...	...	...	12
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	8
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	37
Cancer	...	...	...	34
Other diseases	...	...	...	4

In addition all the Elementary Schools were disinfected by spraying during each of the principal vacations.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Supervision.—For Kettering mothers 3 ante-natal sessions were held weekly throughout the year except during the first week of each month when 1 of these sessions was devoted to post-natal cases. Evacuated expectant mothers attended the clinics for Kettering residents until the 3rd August when, owing to the increased numbers, it was necessary to hold a separate weekly session until the 16th November.

For Kettering cases completed during the year the average number of attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic was 10.16.

The relationship which the number of women from the Borough attending the Ante-natal Clinic bears to the total number of children born to mothers residing in Kettering is 31.64%. One hundred and thirteen or 51.83% of the Kettering expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year were re-examined at the Post-natal Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out :—

Ante-natal Clinic :—				Kettering & District Residents	Evacuated Persons
Sessions held	...	...	...	125	16
Expectant mothers :—					
First attendance in 1943	...	...	...	100	1
First attendance in 1944	...	...	...	286	43
Total attending	...	...	...	386	44
Re-attendances in 1944	...	...	...	2046	191
Total attendances in 1944	...	...	...	2332	234
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	18.65	14.62
Cases sent by doctors	...	...	...	119	3
Cases sent by midwives	...	...	...	6	2
Cases sent by health visitors	...	...	...	18	2
Cases sent by another patient	...	...	...	20	1
Cases sent by others	...	...	...	3	6
Cases came on own initiative	...	...	...	120	29
Primigravidae examined at first visit in 1944	...	...	...	125	13
Multigravidae examined at first visit in 1944	...	...	...	161	30
Normal labours	...	...	...	192	18
Abnormal labours :—					
Induction for toxæmia	...	...	...	1	—
Retained placenta	...	...	...	2	3
Caesarean section (1 stillbirth)	...	...	...	6	—
Instrumental delivery	...	...	...	3	1
Abortions (1—twins)	...	...	...	5	—
Stillbirths (3 premature)	...	...	...	4	—
Twins (2 premature, 1 stillbirth, 1 breech, 1 vertex)	...	...	...	5	—
Not pregnant	...	...	...	6	—
Left town	...	...	...	20	16
Transferred to doctors	...	...	...	25	1
Transferred to district nurses	...	...	...	14	—
Undelivered at end of year	...	...	...	101	5
Transferred to register of evacuated persons	...	...	...	2	—
Post-natal Clinic :—					
Sessions held	...	...	...	12	—
First attendances in 1944	...	...	...	113	13
Re-attendances in 1944	...	...	...	41	4
Total attendances	...	...	...	154	17
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	12.83	1.41
Visits of midwives, friends, etc.	...	...	...	431	—
Patients sent for X-Ray examination	...	...	...	—	1
Patients advised dental treatment	...	...	...	76	17
Patients referred to private doctors	...	...	...	78	2
Patients referred to V.D. Clinic	...	...	...	21	3
Patients referred to Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	5	2

	Kettering & District Residents	Evacuated Persons
Patients referred to Consultant Obstetrician	73	6
Patients referred to Birth Control Clinic	3	1
Patients referred to Gynaecologist ...	2	—
Patients referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon...	7	—
Letters to doctors, district nurses, hospitals, etc.	215	13

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths of women resident in the Borough were classed by the Registrar-General to pregnancy or child bearing.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases were notified, all were Kettering residents. One of the cases occurred in hospital and 2 at home and of these 1 was removed to hospital.

Maternity Accommodation.—The necessity for additional institutional accommodation for maternity cases was mentioned in the Report for 1942 and was stressed in the Report for 1943. That need is now more acute on account of the larger number of births occurring and of the difficulty of obtaining help in the homes. During the year 138 expectant mothers made unsuccessful applications to the Public Health Department for admission to institutions for their confinements.

Arrangements are now on foot for the Kettering Borough Council and the Northamptonshire County Council in conjunction with the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital to provide at that institution a 30 bed maternity unit for the use of women resident in Kettering and in the surrounding part of the County area. It is earnestly hoped that these plans will come to fruition at an early date as the present situation is very unsatisfactory.

Difficulty has been experienced in staffing the maternity ward now in use at the Kettering and District General Hospital ; this is due in some measure to the small size of the ward which does not allow the nurses to receive the experience they desire quickly. The acute shortage of midwives is also a factor in the matter and these combined circumstances led to the ward being closed from the 5th to the 26th July, 1944 with consequent trouble and inconvenience to women for whom arrangements to enter the hospital during that time had been made. Also in October, 1942 the closing of the ward was only just avoided by the finding at the last minute of a midwife willing to undertake temporary duty there, while in April and again in July, 1945 the possibility of the ward being closed appeared.

Below is given information regarding maternity cases received in various institutions.

(1) Kettering and District General Hospital.—One hundred and five women were admitted under the Borough Council's Scheme. Thirty-one private patients from Kettering were received and 44

patients from the County area. Eight children, of whom the mothers of 7 were Kettering residents, were stillborn. Four children of whom the mothers of 3 were Kettering residents, died within 10 days of birth. The average number of days in hospital of the mothers was 14.9. In accordance with the arrangements mentioned in the Report for 1943, 16 women were discharged before the expiration of 14 days from the birth of the baby, 2 on the 9th day, 3 on the 11th day, 3 on the 12th day and 8 on the 13th day.

(2) Kettering London Road Hospital.—Sixty-eight women resident in Kettering were received in the County Maternity Home.

(3) St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.—One expectant mother resident in Kettering was admitted.

(4) Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton.—Twelve women resident in the Borough, were on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician admitted under his care.

In addition arrangements were made for the confinements of evacuated expectant mothers, 12 in St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell, 1 in the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton, 1 in the Park Hospital, Wellingborough, 1 in the County Maternity Home, London Road Hospital, Kettering, and 1 in the Newlyn Nursing Home, Kettering. Four women were confined in their billets and 1 proceeded to another town for that purpose.

Premature Infants.—The Notification of Birth cards were altered as from the 1st April, 1944 in order to provide space for the insertion of the birth weight. Also when this weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less the particulars of the child are written in red ink on the Health Visitor's card which is sent out from the office.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has provided and, with the permission of the Committee of the Kettering District Nursing Association, placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Stockburn Memorial Home, Southlands Rd., the following articles :—draughtproof cots with mattresses and coverings, suitable clothing, hot water bottles, electric blanket pads, special feeding bottles and mucus catheters. These articles can be borrowed free of charge for use in the care of any premature infant in the Borough on application being made to the Superintendent of the Kettering District Nursing Association. A circular letter was sent to the medical practitioners in the town notifying them of this provision. During the last 3 months of the year articles were loaned for 5 premature babies, of whom 3 lived and 2 died.

When transference of a premature infant to hospital is required, the modern motor ambulance of the St. John Ambulance Service is available. The draughtproof cots mentioned above can easily be placed in the vehicle. Oxygen is available at short notice from chemists in the town. The nurse already in attendance would accompany the infant to the hospital. The services of a paediatrician are available at the Kettering and District General Hospital.

Arrangements have been made for notice of the discharge from hospital of premature infants to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health so that they can be immediately followed up by the Health Visitors.

Consultant Obstetrician.—Eight applications for Mr. Watson's services were received from medical practitioners. All were on behalf of Kettering residents.

Patients from the Borough attended Mr. Watson's Consultative Ante-natal Clinic at the Kettering and District General Hospital. Seventy-three Kettering residents and 6 evacuated women were referred from the Borough Ante-natal Clinic.

Emergency Unit for Maternity Cases.—This service was not required during the year.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council arrangements are made for unmarried mothers to be admitted to the Kettering and District General Hospital, the County Maternity Home at the London Road Hospital, Kettering, and the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton on the same conditions as married women.

The Kettering Social Welfare League which in April, 1943 succeeded the Kettering and District Moral Welfare Association, has carried out good work on behalf of unmarried mothers and their illegitimate children. Arrangements have recently been completed for closer liaison between the League and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council and the Council has agreed to make a grant towards the expenses of the League.

The Welfare Worker of the League arranges for the admission of unmarried mothers to residential institutions for their confinements followed by training in mothercraft and domestic work; in suitable cases the Council gives assistance in the payment of the necessary fees.

Difficulties have been experienced in finding accommodation for unmarried mothers and their babies after their return from hospital or institution, also there is usually a lack of money which the mother could earn but is prevented from doing because she has to take care of her baby. These difficulties may be to some extent temporary and due to the greater number of illegitimate babies in wartime and the present crowded housing conditions. A solution would appear to be, if the number of cases averages sufficient to justify such measures, a home to accommodate mothers with their babies from the time of their return from hospital or institution until permanent quarters can be found and a nursery where the infants can be left when their mothers are at work.

Home Helps.—Owing to the large amount of employment of women on war work it has not been possible to find home helps who were willing to carry out this work whenever it was required.

Therefore the system whereby the duty of finding the home help was placed on the family requiring assistance was devised. The prospective home help is interviewed at her own house by a Health Visitor who reports to the Medical Officer of Health regarding the woman and her home. If everything appears satisfactory the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accepts financial responsibility for the payment of the home help. After the termination of the case enquiries are made as to whether the service given by the home help was satisfactory or otherwise. During the year 6 women gave satisfactory part-time home help to 6 cases. In each instance the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid the whole wage of the worker.

Supply of Sheets.—It seems that the lack of sheets has sometimes been regarded as a factor in making women seek institutional confinement and that midwives dealing with confinements in the homes have been hampered by this deficiency. Therefore the Ministry of Health in November, 1944 notified local authorities that women holding the RB.2 expectant mother's ration book would be eligible to purchase utility sheets on priority dockets if the midwife booked for the case certifies that the woman is genuinely in need of additional sheets.

Priority dockets are distributed at the Ante-natal Clinic at the School Lane Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to applicants who present certificates issued by midwives. The women to whom these dockets are given pass them to traders who supply at current controlled prices and free of purchase tax one sheet in exchange for each docket.

During the last 2 months of the year 8 dockets were issued to 4 mothers who each required 2 sheets.

Notification of Births.—The births of 368 male and 309 female infants born alive to parents resident in the Borough were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In addition 257 children whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Borough were born.

Stillbirths.—Twenty-three stillbirths were registered—this gives a proportion of 1 stillborn child to 31.3 living children. The stillbirth rate was 30.95 per 1,000 total births and 0.65 per 1,000 total population.

Infantile Mortality.—Thirty-five deaths of children under 1 year of age occurred, which gives an infantile death rate of 48.61 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 46. Eighteen or 51% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, 24 or 69% in the first month and 11 or 31% in the period from the second to the twelfth month.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

The Pre-School Child.—(1) Nursery School, Nursery Classes and War-time Nursery. The Ronald Tree Nursery School, the Nursery Classes at the Rockingham Road and Henry Gotch Infant Schools and the War-time Nursery continued to carry out good work for children under 5 years of age. Information regarding numbers, medical defects, etc. of the children in attendance are, with the exception of the War-time Nursery, given in the Annual Report upon the School Medical Service.

The War-time Nursery is in charge of a Matron who is a State Registered Nurse. The accommodation is for 40 children from 2 to 4 years of age whose mothers are engaged on war work. Where special circumstances exist children from 1½ to 2 years of age are admitted with a maximum of 6 children under 2 years of age in attendance at any time. The average number on the roll was 32.7 and the average attendance was 23.8. In order to prevent as far as possible the introduction of infection by new children it is the practice to examine every prospective entrant 2 days prior to admission. Re-examinations are done each term. Forty-five first examinations including 4 evacuated children and 89 re-examinations were carried out. Four children including 1 evacuated child required treatment and 29 children required to be kept under observation.

(2) Deaths of Children under 5 Years of Age. The ages and causes of death of 3 children were :—

<i>Age.</i>			<i>Cause of Death.</i>
16 months	...	...	Tay-Sach's disease.
23 months	...	...	Tuberculous meningitis.
3 years	...	...	Broncho-pneumonia.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—As under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food expectant and nursing mothers and child holders of the RB.2 ration Book (i.e., children up to and slightly over 5 years of age) can obtain free or at the reduced cost of 2d. per pint a priority allowance of 7 pints of liquid milk weekly or if the child is under the age of 2 years National Dried Milk in lieu, it has been necessary for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to provide milk under this Order only in one special case. Fifteen tins of Cow and Gate Food were supplied at a cost to the Corporation of 30/-.

Vitamin and Iron Preparations.—In addition to milk, expectant mothers and children holding the RB.2 ration book can also obtain priority allowances of cod liver oil compound and orange juice. For those expectant mothers who find the liquid cod liver oil unpalatable, tablets containing a concentrate of vitamins A and D together with calcium phosphate are obtainable. Unfortunately the take-up of these products has not been very satisfactory as the following figures show :—

	Cod Liver Oil	Orange Juice	Vitamin A & D tablets
Number of issues against coupons ...	6,855	58,771	1,603
Average percentage take-up ...	26.7	70.6	31.5

Children under 5 years of age in attendance at infant schools, the Ronald Tree Nursery School and the War-time Nursery have their orange juice and cod liver oil daily. Tablets of ferrous sulphate are available for issue as required to children attending the nursery classes and the nursery.

Child Welfare Centres.—Four clinics were held weekly, 3 at School Lane and 1 at St. Philip's Hall. Additional sessions for evacuated children were held weekly from the 31st July to the 20th November and thereafter fortnightly until the end of the year. The table below shows the attendances. Compared with the previous year the total attendances of children have increased by 611 and the average attendance of children per session by 3.4

	St. Philip's Hall		School Lane		Totals	
	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons
Number of sessions	46	—	137	17	183	17
Children :—						
New cases under 1 year ...	68	6	343	62	411	68
Re-attendances	1033	6	5734	298	6767	304
New cases over 1 year ...	3	3	20	49	23	52
Re-attendances	720	3	4687	124	5407	127
Total attendances of children	1824	18	10784	533	12608	551
Average attendance of children per session	39.7	0.39	78.7	31.4	68.9	32.4
Consultations with Doctor :—						
Mothers	—	—	3	—	3	—
Children	775	11	4219	288	4994	299
Mothers with babies	1677	7	9865	392	11542	399
Visitors	330	—	1048	17	1378	17
Total attendances	3831	25	21697	942	25528	967
Average total attendance per session	83.3	0.54	158.4	55.4	139.5	56.9

The Work of the Health Visitors :—

HOME-VISITING.

Visits to expectant mothers :—			Kettering Residents.	Evacuated Persons.
Number of first visits	...	...	203	—
Number of re-visits	...	...	235	—
Number of ineffective visits	...	...	127	—
Visits to infants under 1 year :—				
Number of first visits	...	...	780	1
Number of re-visits	...	...	3312	10
Number of ineffective visits	...	...	781	2
Visits to children 1—5 years :—				
Number of first visits	...	...	21	4
Number of re-visits	...	...	4284	8
Number of ineffective visits	...	...	588	—

Number of visits to cases of :—				Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	3	—
Stillbirths	...	...	...	20	—
Total visits, 1944	...	...	...	10354	25
Total visits, 1943	...	...	...	10343	—

Attendance at clinic sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics				366	17
Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	250	16
Post-natal Clinics	...	...	...	12	—
Total Attendances, 1944	...	...	...	628	33

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age were the same as in past years. Dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers was provided as formerly.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Twenty-two Kettering children made 23 attendances.

Aural Clinic.—Two Kettering children attended this clinic on 3 occasions.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—One hundred and sixty-eight Kettering children and 3 evacuated children under school age were on the register of this clinic at the end of the year. There were 286 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 95 attendances at the After-care Clinic. No children under school age were admitted to Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Dental Clinic.—The table below gives particulars of the cases treated :—

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children	Total
New cases (first attendances)	77	4	17	98
Re-attendances ...	144	39	19	202
Total attendances ...	221	43	36	300
Extractions ...	134	17	14	165
Fillings ...	42	3	—	45
Other operations ...	121	30	29	180
Local anaesthetics	15	2	3	20
General anaesthetics	52	7	5	64

Included in these figures are 4 evacuated expectant mothers.

Dentures were supplied to 3 mothers referred from the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and 1 mother had her denture repaired.

Minor Ailment Clinic.—One hundred and sixty-nine Kettering children attended on 572 occasions. Twenty evacuated children made 82 attendances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Child Life Protection.—During the year the Health Visitors, in their capacity of Child Protection Visitors, paid 17 visits to the homes of 6 children. At the end of the year the register contained the name of 1 child, 1 child being legally adopted during the year, 3 children being returned to the care of their mothers and 1 child to the care of a relative.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Under Section 7 (3) 1 person gave notice during the year regarding the placing of a child with a foster-parent ; subsequently the child was legally adopted.

Boarded-Out Children.—The Health Visitors paid on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council 23 visits to children boarded out in the Borough.

Examination of Employees.—Seven males and 4 females were medically examined ; 6 males and 4 females were considered fit for employment in the service of the Corporation and 1 male was considered to be unsuitable.

Cremation.—One hundred and thirty-two cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year.

